

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: LOUIS A. SANTO, JR	:	CHAPTER 13
JOY M. SANTO	:	
Debtor	:	
	:	
JACK N. ZAHAROPOULOS	:	
STANDING CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE	:	
Objectant	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
LAWRENCE V. YOUNG, ESQUIRE	:	CASE NO. 1:22-bk-01912-HWV
Applicant	:	

**TRUSTEE'S OBJECTION TO FIRST
APPLICATION OF ATTORNEY FOR CHAPTER 13 DEBTOR
FOR COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

AND NOW, this 6th day of June, 2023, comes Jack N. Zaharopoulos, Standing Chapter 13 Trustee, by and through his attorney Douglas R. Roeder, Esquire, who objects, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(2), to the First Application of Attorney for Chapter 13 Debtor for Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses filed on May 17, 2023 and states as follows:

Facts

1. Objectant Jack N. Zaharopoulos is the duly appointed Trustee in this case and, therefore, the representative of the Estate under § 323(a).
2. On October 3, 2022, Debtor filed a Petition under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. (ECF No. 1).
3. On May 17, 2023, Applicant filed his First Application for Interim Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses. (ECF No. 55).
4. Applicant's First Fee Application requests \$8,482.80 in compensation and reimbursement of expenses. (ECF No. 55).

5. The District has determined that \$4,500.00 is a presumptively reasonable fee (“PRF”) for an attorney representing a Debtor in a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy filed in this District throughout the conclusion of the case. L.R. 2016-2 (c)

6. The Fees and Compensation in the present case total approximately \$11,282.80 including a retainer received at the beginning of the case in the amount of \$2,800.00. (ECF No. 55).

Applicable Law

7. The PRF should be used “as a guide or ‘starting point’ to what should be considered a ‘reasonable fee in a routine Chapter 13 case in this District.” *In re Badyrka*, No. 5:20-20-03618-MJC, 2022 WL 4656034 at *6 (Bankr. M.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2022) (citation omitted).

8. Under § 330(a), the Court may award reasonable compensation for actual, necessary services rendered by the attorney and paraprofessionals employed by the attorney, the reasonableness to be based on (i) the nature of the services, (ii) the extent of the services, (iii) the value of the services, (iv) the time spent on the services and (v) the cost of comparable services in non-bankruptcy cases. *See In re Busy Beaver Bldg. Ctrs., Inc.*, 19 F.3d 833, 840 (3rd Cir. 1994).

9. Chapter 13 debtors’ attorneys may be awarded fees pursuant to § 330(a)(4)(B), which allows **reasonable** fees for representing the interests of Chapter 13 debtors in connection with the bankruptcy case “based on consideration of the benefit and necessity of such services to the debtor and the other factors set forth in this section.” Attorney fees are subject to Court review for reasonableness irrespective of whether the debtor is in agreement with the fee amount. § 329(b); *In re Parilla*, 530 B.R. 1, 10 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2015).

10. The Third Circuit has noted that “[d]isagreeable as the chore may be, the bankruptcy court must protect the estate, lest overreaching attorneys or other professionals drain it of wealth which by right should inure to the benefit of unsecured creditors.” *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d at 844 (citation omitted).

11. The “court shall not allow compensation for (i) unnecessary duplication of services; or (ii) services that were not (I) reasonably likely to benefit the debtor’s estate; or (II) necessary to the administration of the case.” § 330(a)(4)(A).

12. Under Bankruptcy Rule 2017(b), the Court “may determine whether any payment of money or any transfer of property, or any agreement therefor, by the debtor to an attorney after entry of an order for relief in a case under the Code is excessive . . .” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2017(b).

13. The applicant bears the burden of proving that the fees and expenses sought are reasonable and necessary. *Zolfo, Cooper & Co. v. Sunbeam-Oster Co., Inc.*, 50 F.3d 253, 261 (3rd Cir. 1995). “When the issues are not complex and the process is straightforward, an attorney is expected to exercise ‘billing judgment’ and is encouraged to reduce its customary fees in appropriate circumstances to reflect a less substantial expenditure of the attorney’s time.” *In re Parilla*, 530 B.R. 1, 13 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2015) (quoting *In re Thorn*, 192 B.R. 52, 56 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1984).

14. “Excessive attorney’s fees should not be awarded where such award contravenes the purposes of Chapter 13.” *In re Tcherneva*, 638 B.R. 676 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2022).

15. The Court must conduct an objective inquiry based upon what services a reasonable lawyer or law firm would have performed in the same circumstances. *In re Fleming Companies, Inc.*, 304 B.R. 85, 89-90 (Bankr. D. Del. 2003). A “judge’s experience with fee petitions and his or her expert judgment pertaining to appropriate billing practices, bounded on an understanding of

the legal profession, will be the starting point for any analysis.” *Id.* (citing *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d at 854). When making its consideration, the Court is not required to make a line-by-line analysis of the fee application, and a sampling will suffice. *See, e.g., In re Maruko, Inc.*, 160 B.R. 633, 642 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1993). Since “its time is precious, the reviewing Court need only correct reasonable discernible abuses, not pin down to the nearest dollar the precise fee to which the professional is ideally entitled.” *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d 833 at 844-845; *see also In re Strauss*, No. 21-00995-MJC (Bankr. M.D. Pa. Mar. 31, 2023).

16. The Court may use a percentage deduction as a practical means of “trimming fat from a fee application” if the Court determines that some of the time claimed by a party should be excluded. *In re Nicholas*, 496 B.R. 69, 76 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2011). *See also In re Old Summit Mfg., LLC*, 323 BR. 154, 162-163 (Bankr. MD. Pa. 2004) (50% reduction); *In re Sullivan*, 674 F.3d 65 (1st Cir. 2012); *In re Claudio*, 459 B.R. 500 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2011); *In re Spillman Dev. Grp., Ltd.*, 376 B.R. 543 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2007).

17. Judge France previously stated “[a] bankruptcy court must balance adequately compensating attorneys in order to encourage competent counsel to represent bankruptcy debtors with insuring that the costs of administration do not consume assets that otherwise would be available to creditors. In making a fee determination, the court must take into consideration whether the professional exercised “reasonable billing judgment.” *In re Fontaine*, 2015 WL 5162557, at *3 (Bankr. M.D. Pa. 2015).

18. Finally, with regard to defending fee applications, the Supreme Court has been clear in stating: “Section 330(a)(1) itself does not authorize the award of fees for defending a fee application, and that is the end of the matter.” *Baker Botts LLP v. Asarco LLC*, 135 S. Ct. 2158, 2169 (2015).

Analysis and Facts Specific to the Present Fee Application

19. The Trustee avers that the overall fees charged in the amount of \$11,282.80 are excessive where this is the First Fee Application, and Applicant has already received \$2,800.00 as a retainer. (ECF No. 55).

20. The Trustee further avers the First Fee Application is not reasonable for the following reasons:

a. The Fee Application includes charges that are excessive relative to the complexity of the task which are not allowed under Section 330(a)(1):

- 1) On October 5, 2022, and October 7, 2022, Applicant, and Paralegal charged cumulatively .4 hours in the amount of \$105.00, for preparation of a letter to the Debtor regarding the meeting of the creditors, which is duplicative, and excessive where the task should have been delegated and billed solely at a paralegal rate. (ECF No. 55-1).
- 2) On November 1, 2022, Applicant charged .3 hours in the amount of \$118.50 for “On October 30, 2022 e-mail exchange with Tony regarding the status of determining the mortgage balance, and the status of his case;” which is excessive where the task could have been delegated and billed at a lower rate. (ECF No. 55-1).
- 3) Applicant charged approximately .3 hours in the amount of \$118.50 for interoffice conferences with paralegal which is excessive. (ECF No. 55-1).

- 4) On February 1, 2023, Paralegal charged 2.30 hours in the amount of \$299.00 for “Continued the process to prepare amended Means and Amended Schedules and Plan,” which is excessive where the documents are being amended. (ECF No. 55-1);
 - 5) On March 21, 2023, Applicant billed 1.10 hours in the amount of \$434.50 for “Travel to Harrisburg to appear before Bankruptcy Judge Van Eck to confirm our agreement to hold off lifting the stay on certain conditions” which is excessive if Applicant appeared that day for hearings in other cases, and the hearing in the present case was continued. (ECF No. 55-1).
 - 6) Applicant and Paralegal billed approximately 1.4 hours in the amount of \$223.00 for preparation of the First Fee Application which is excessive relative to the complexity of the task. (ECF No. 55-1).
- b. The Fee Application included charges that are clerical in nature and should not be charged other than as overhead:
- 1) On October 3, 2022, Paralegal charged .3 hours in the amount of \$39.00 to, “Upload the emergency Chapter 13 Petition to Court in order to cancel the Sheriff sale on Debtor’s home scheduled for today, send fax to Counsel for Debtor’s mortgage company, send fax to York county sheriff office. Prepare and send email to client informing his of has filing.” (ECF No. 55-1). The time entry includes uploading and faxing documents which are clerical tasks that should not be charged other than as overhead.

- 2) On October 12, 2022, Paralegal charged .2 hours in the amount of \$26.00 to “Scan and send copy of Proof of claim filed by the Internal Revenue Service to the client.” (ECF No. 55-1). Scanning is clerical in nature and should not be charged other than as overhead.
- 3) On February 1, 2023, Paralegal billed .2 hours in the amount of \$26.00 for “1/31/2022- I Scanned and uploaded Business Certification and Profit and Loss forms to Chapter 13 Trustee office”, which is clerical in nature and should not be billed other than as overhead. (ECF No. 55-1).

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests this Honorable Court to set a hearing on the Application and, after hearing, appropriately adjust Applicant’s request for compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack N. Zaharopoulos
Standing Chapter 13 Trustee
8125 Adams Drive, Suite A
Hummelstown, PA 17036
(717) 566-6097

BY: /s/ Douglas R. Roeder
Attorney for Trustee

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

AND NOW, this 6th day of June, 2023, I, hereby certify that I served a copy of this Objection either electronically or by depositing the same in the United States Mail, at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, postage prepaid, first class, addressed to the following:

Lawrence V. Young, Esquire
135 North George Street
York, PA 17401
lyoung@cgalaw.com

/s/Elizabeth R. Fitzgerald
Paralegal for Chapter 13 Trustee
8125 Adams Drive, Suite A
Hummelstown, PA 17036
(717) 566-6097